

THE DAILY HERALD

Published Every Evening Except Sunday
—BY THE—
Herald News Company,
EL PASO, TEXAS
LITTLE PLAZA. TELEPHONE 111



An Independent Republican Newspaper.

Right Enforcement of Existing Laws
is the First Step Toward Municipal Reform.

E. D. SLATER, Editor and General Manager.
HENRY L. CAPELL, Business Manager.

Entered at the postoffice at El Paso, Texas for transmission through the mails at second class rates.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, one year	\$7.00
Daily, six months	3.50
Daily, three months	1.75
Daily, one month	.60
Weekly, one year	2.00
Weekly, six months	1.00
Weekly, three months	.50

The Daily HERALD is delivered by carrier in El Paso, Texas, Juarez, Mexico, and at the El Paso smelting works, at fifteen cents (15c) per week, or sixty cents (60c) per month.

Subscribers failing to get the HERALD regularly or promptly should call at the office or telephone No. 15. All complaints will receive prompt attention.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In order to insure proper changes in advertising, copy for same should be at the business office not later than 10 a. m.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Rates of advertising in the Daily or Weekly HERALD will be made known upon application at the business office. Those who prefer can have a representative of the business department call upon them, who will quote prices and make contracts for space. Call telephone No. 115.

Classified advertisements for locals, ten (10c) cents per line for first insertion and five (5c) cents for each additional insertion. Special rates upon five hundred (500) or one thousand (1000) lines of local, to be used in one month, will be furnished upon application.

THE NEW "CURES" FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Gaultier treatment of tuberculosis, as described in today's paper, is attracting great attention among both foreign and American practitioners who try to keep up with the advance march of modern science. Experiments that have been made in the hospitals abroad have been on the whole successful, and there is no reason to doubt that the new treatment has in it great possibilities for the alleviation of the suffering of the human race.

The new remedy, cacodylic acid (pronounced kak-o-dil-ic, with the accent on the "dil") is described in the chemistries as a crystalline arsenic compound, soluble in water, odorless, and said not to be an active poison, although it contains 54.4 per cent of metallic arsenic, equivalent to 71.4 per cent of arsenious acid. Cacodyl, the base of cacodylic acid, is described as a metalloid radical, an arsenic carbhydrate, a clear liquid, of insupportably offensive smell, and having a vapor that is deadly to inhale. The name comes from the Greek, and means bad smelling.

The use of arsenic is not new, in treating certain diseases. The article from the Daily Mail brings out the fact that this peculiar metalloid in various forms has for ages been utilized in the treatment of disease, although without true knowledge of its character. The "cure" discovered by Dr. Hoff, of Vienna, about which the newspapers have so much to say of late, is not claimed to be a cure by the professor himself, and he has made a point of contradicting the reports sent out by too zealous newspaper correspondents. For more than ten years the same remedies have been used as those advocated by Dr. Hoff, but perhaps in a slightly different combination. Dr. Hoff asserts that his combination of remedies does not effect a positive cure, but generally alleviates the lighter cases.

Dr. Hoff's combination consists of Fowler's solution of arsenic, an old remedy, together with an extract of laudanum, cognac, and an antiseptic. The experiments that are now being carried on in a Vienna hospital, as reported in the Herald's dispatches a few days ago, are merely to determine the best proportions in which to combine the drugs, and the best conditions under which to administer them.

The Gaultier "discovery" has in it

far more of a sensational quality, and even though the newspaper correspondents have exaggerated, perhaps, the significance of the new remedy, there would seem to be grounds for hoping that Gaultier's researches will at least point out the way along which lies the road to ultimate relief from the great world-scourge.

The nineteenth century has every reason to feel proud of itself and the twentieth century is lucky in its splendid inheritance from the nineteenth. While our century has witnessed many crimes, calamities, tragedies, and hypocrisies, their complete sum is infinitesimal compared to the splendid works for good that have been accomplished. Charity was never so effectual as today when hospitals, schools, asylums, libraries and homes are being established everywhere. Education is now within the reach of every child, even the higher courses of college. There is practically no limit to the educational advantages for a scholar who has the will to work and study. The perfection of the locomotive has meant bringing to the doors of the working man of small means, the luxuries of life. The comforts of our day were the luxuries of our great grand parents' time. The trolley car give every man a chance to have his home out in the green fields. The improvements in printing presses and the manufacture of paper give him more reading matter than he has time to read. Medicine and surgery have so far advanced that pain is almost vanquished and the afflictions of the body that a century ago were accepted as a matter of course, or the decree of providence, the loss of eyesight, hearing, or teeth, are today fought against with victory over the affliction oftener than failure. Every stitch of clothing a man puts on is cheaper, better, more comfortable, and handsomer than the attire of his great, great grandfather, and fewer people are in rags and tatters. The twentieth century will have some difficulty in eclipsing the glories of the nineteenth.

The end of the century is revealing many wonderful things, not the least of which is the fact that a man can live with a bullet in his heart. The Roentgen ray revealed this fact in Chicago the other day. A man from Cadillac, Michigan, was shot on July 1, 1896, and nearly died from the effects. The wonderful ray revealed the presence of the bullet in the man's heart, rising and falling with each pulsation. So wonderful are the advances of scientific knowledge during these times, that the next century may even see the discovery of the cause of life, and some means of at least prolonging it, if not making it free from pain. The philosophers and scientists are coming closer and closer together in the full realization of the reasonableness of death in the scheme of the world, and it may be that in another hundred years men will be able to manipulate the vital forces with something of the same confidence as they now have in using electricity and steam.

The January Forum contains an instructive article in which the relative advantages of the Panama and Nicaragua canal routes are compared. The various points are reduced to their money value, and the conclusions reached by the writer, who is chief hydrographer of the Isthmian canal commission, are that the American people are determined to own and operate their own canal, and will not go into partnership with any private concern; that the Nicaragua canal route is the more costly, but would be a great saving in distance; that about \$50,000,000 worth of work has been done on the Panama route, which would be a direct loss in case the United States should build the Nicaragua canal; and that the best plan for all concerned will be for the Panama Canal company to sell out to the United States on reasonable terms, the United States then to complete the Panama canal. Whatever is done, the administration can be depended on to do what is best for the country.

How widely the interest in the Carnival has spread is brought out in a new way every day. This morning's mail brought a letter from a subscriber to The Herald in Michigan, a person who has never been here, yet she says she is intensely interested in the contest for Carnival queen. The advertising and notoriety that already have come from the agitation for a Carnival have repaid many times the expenditure that will be necessary to make the Carnival an overwhelming success.

Talk of honoring Hobson for his valor is current again. Congress finds the whole business of rewarding the men and officers for special acts of bravery in the Santiago campaign difficult, for the reason that the Sampson-Schley difficulty is always cropping up and interfering with apportioning the honors and promotions.

The statistics of France for 1899 show that the birth rate is continually increasing, and that it is not sufficient to maintain the present population. Germany is better off. Her birth rate is big and if the present conditions

keep up, in another ten years Germany will have twice the population of France.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt announces that New York swindle is limited to one hundred, instead of Ward McAllister's "Four Hundred." The three hundred whom she thus cuts off from the benefits of the smart set will probably feel it keenly but the United States at large can stand it.

It is now the fashion for the ministers to analyze the vices of their city, and while Bishop Potter found only one root for the evil of New York, the love of money, an Albany preacher says that the wrong doing of his town originates in three vices, prostitution, gambling, and rum.

Nebraska has no adequate laws for the punishment of kidnapping and in case the criminal experts who carried off young Cudahy do get caught, the worst that can happen to them is seven years in the penitentiary and costs—a ridiculously light punishment for so vicious a crime.

De Wet represents the younger Boer element and his proofs of his military genius renew the struggle in the Transvaal almost from the beginning. De Wet is at present in control of the situation and England cannot feel herself into thinking that the war is over.

Considerably over five thousand dollars was sent from Germany in aid of the Galveston flood sufferers.

The season for new resolutions and brand new diaries is almost upon us.

THE GREATEST EVER SEEN.

Inaugural Ceremonies to Eclipse All Former Occasions.

President McKinley's second inauguration on March 4 next, will be marked with a ceremonial splendor never before attempted in the city, says a Washington correspondent. The inaugural committee, of which John Joy Edson is chairman, intends to make the inauguration a magnificent spectacle.

Military will be the main feature of the parade. The committee has invited state organizations to participate and from the responses it is probable that more militia bodies will be in line than ever before.

The regular troops around Washington will be brought here. The cadets from the military and naval academies will also be in attendance.

Civic bodies will be well represented but the object of the committee will be to make the parade as military as possible. Hundreds of applications have been received from Rough Rider clubs that wish to participate.

An innovation will be the decorations of the capitol and White House. Mr. Edson will ask congress to authorize the running of electric wires over the White House. He intends that the capitol building and especially the great dome, shall be outlined in incandescent globes and that the same plan shall be followed with the executive mansion and other public buildings.

Electric lights will be placed in all the parks and reservations which are supplied with fountains.

The ball of the last McKinley inauguration, which was unanimously declared the finest in the history of these functions, will be eclipsed by the one to come, which will be held in the pension office. More than \$10,000 will be expended in decorations. More than \$45,000 of the necessary \$50,000 fund has been subscribed. The Twenty-third Ohio volunteer regiment, in which President McKinley served during the war, will attend in a body. The survivors of the first republican convention, that of 1856, will ride in carriages directly behind the president.

The reviewing stand from which President McKinley will witness the parade will be directly in front of the executive mansion and surrounded by a court of honor. A plan for a triumphal arch is being considered by the committee, but whether or not the arch will be decided upon is a question.

The navy for the first time in an inaugural ceremony will be represented.

In command of Admiral Dewey all the warships in eastern waters will be ordered to Washington and steam up the Potomac river, as far as they can safely make the channel.

WHY DOES THE INDIAN PAINT HIS FACE?

The fact of the matter is that every paint mark on an Indian's face is a sign with a definite meaning which other Indians may read. When an Indian puts on his full war paint, he decks himself not only with his own individual honors and distinctions won by his own bravery, but also with the special honors of his family or tribe.

He may possess one mark of distinction only, or many; in fact, he may be so well off in this respect that, like some English noblemen, he is able to do a new distinction for every occasion. Sometimes he will wear all of his honors at one time.

Among the Indian tribes is one designated by the symbol of the dog fish, painted in red on the face. The various parts of the fish are scattered heterogeneously on the surface of the face; the peculiarly long snout is painted on the forehead, the gills are represented by two curved lines below the eyes, while the tail is shown as cut in two, and hanging from either nostril. When only one or two parts of an animal are painted on a man's face, it is an indication of inferiority; when the whole animal appears, even though in many oddly assorted parts, the sign is one of great value, and indicates a high rank.

"D. O'F." REPORTS

THE FAMOUS TRIAL

Of the Case Of the United States Versus Fourteen Diamond Rings, In the Supreme Court, and Chats About Other Interesting Things.

Special Correspondence of the Herald.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The most impressive thing in town this week has been the sight of the Supreme Court trying the Constitution for its life. A man named Pepke was a soldier in the Philippines and brought home some jewelry which the collector of customs in Chicago seized for non-payment of duties. Whence the case of "The United States vs. Fourteen Diamond Rings." It went up as a test case and with it by agreement have been heard some other cases involving Porto Rican duties. The question at issue is a strictly partisan one, being the difference between the Bryanocratic view of the Constitution and the Republican way of looking at things.

The Supreme Court is a highly respectable body—none more so—but it is not impressive seen off the bench. When the Justices leave their dressing room, attired in floppy black Mother Hubbards and solemnly file across the corridor to the court room they look like a mismatched and dinky Peers' chorus from Iolanthe. Chief Justice Fuller who is a dainty little bitsy mannikin with a heavy crop of white hair, leads the procession while immediately behind him strides Justice Harlan, somewhat over six feet and built to correspond. After him comes Gray, who ranks next in length of service, and is a bigger man physically, being not only tall but fat. The fellow the other justices who are more conventional in their dimensions.

But in the court room it is a different proposition. Fuller sits on a high chair between his two giant associates, art assisting nature to maintain better profile lines, and the whole nine wear a look of concentrated gravity, fairly appalling to the casual stranger in like myself. Solomon in all his glory was not a marker to them for solemnity. And the proceedings are usually as coldly dignified as a morgue. Attorneys must talk by their briefs and eloquence is discouraged. Nor is there anything enlivening about the discouragement; it is delivered in legal slang too hazy for us groundlings who can only judge of what it must be by the way it seems to hurt.

In this case though, national politics being involved, the legal politicians like Griggs and ex-Secretary Carlisle have their innings and the oratory was almost feverish several times. When Harmon, who used to be solicitor general, was talking for the plaintiffs, he went above a conversational tone occasionally.

Of course I'm biased, being republican and jingo, but it seems to me so far that the plaintiffs are putting up a mighty weak case in support of their contention that all customs duties between us and the islands were abrogated at the instant of annexation. And from the indications the members of the court are of my opinion—which naturally does them great credit. They have been asking searching questions of both sides and the plaintiff's people have to flounder more than the government's. On the first day, a man named Perkins led off and Justice White—democrat, Catholic and ex-senator from Louisiana—began asking him to define things which he wasn't prepared to define. Perkins believes that every annexed man is a citizen because he is undoubtedly "subject to the jurisdiction of the United States" and White wanted to know why the Indians—whose peculiar status antedates the constitution—were not citizens, whereupon Perkins fell down metaphorically.

To Griggs their queries are not so embarrassing, as he is working on a basis of precedent and record instead of one of assumptions and jaundiced what-ought-to-be's. Incidentally he makes out a list of some seventy guano islands we have exercised jurisdiction over at one time or another without conferring citizenship on the human inhabitants thereof.

The plaintiffs have naturally unearthed that interesting ante-bellum fossil, the Dred Scott decision, which is always a democratic reliance. Dred Scott was a slave to an army officer whom he followed around to his various posts of duty in the free states. The court decided, quite correctly under existing law, that the negro did not thereby acquire freedom, but Chief Justice Taney, whose larynx habitually ran away with his cerebellum, went outside the question up for discussion to write a treatise on slavery in general and the ethnology of negroes in particular. He was rather hard on the latter and easy on the former. Whether his remarks in this line were good or not, the decision was overruled later by a appeal to the supreme tribunal of all, the musket. But in those far-away days before the war, "Dred Scott" Onesimus, Ham and Hagar were the buttons on which hung the whole democratic fabric. It seems queer to have it crop up again.

Hay-Pauncetote Treaty Passed Senate.

The Hay-Pauncetote-Senate treaty passed by a fair majority and if anybody can tell me what's going to happen next, I'll give him a very good six-for-a-nickel stogy, specially imported for me from the corner grocery. The canal bill will probably not be acted on by the senate this session. As a matter of fact it can hardly be taken up, the treaty is accepted or decently dead. Ship subsidies are also defunct for the present. The brewers suspected that if the subsidies were paid the tax on beer would never be reduced to the old figures and they are preparing

to focus their forces contrary wise. The senate took the sting out of the canten section of the house army bill—talking about beer—by striking out the proviso against selling beer, leaving the prohibition stand against selling wines and spirits. And now the wine makers will rise up and be counted. The house has passed the regular "pork bill," which is the disrespectful congressional way of alluding to the river and harbor appropriation. There will be \$60,000,000 divided this time. This is the second largest appropriation on record, that of 1897, carrying \$72,000,000. As it started out in the house this time, the bill called for \$80,000,000 but it was pruned a bit. However the senate will now get it and make a few additions—senators have rivers too.

The immigration experts of the treasury estimate that half a million people have come into the country during 1900. Three-fifths of these people come from Austria, Italy and Russia while only 200,000 come from Scandinavia, Great Britain and Germany, the source of our most desirable immigrants. There were 40,000 Irish.

State Department Publishes Joint Note to China.

The state department today publishes the text of the joint note to China, after several weeks of a comedy of errors. The note states that the conditions are "irrevocably" insisted on. Our government didn't like the word and said so—or tried to. But the wires twisted it around the other way and Great Britain, who was also opposed, after holding out for a week or more reluctantly complied with what she deemed our desire by permitting its insertion. Then when the text got over to Conger with instructions, the word was changed to "majority"—or at least we read the cipher that way and more complications ensued.

President Proposes to Make No Particular Changes in Offices.

There is mourning in the lobby of the Arlington and the army office-seekers wait and will not be comforted.

The president announces that he proposes to make no particular changes in office and certainly does not intend to turn out the men who were working for his reelection to make room for others. Which sounds like stiff doctrine but may be qualified a little later. The civil service people are rowing as usual. It is a cold day of a frigid winter—which this is not—when the civil service advocates have nothing to complain about. I met one on the street today and Bryan's opinion of this administration, given at a time when he was feeling cross, does not compare.

Hot Fight Expected.

A hot fight over reapportionment is expected after the holidays. None of the states proposes to lose any of their representation while a dozen expect to gain, but as the house can't accommodate more than its seating capacity, now fully taken up, there is a difficulty ahead.

Record Breaker for Foreign Trade.

This year is booked to top any previous record for foreign trade. We exported twice as much as in 1888, three times as much as in 1872; four times as much as in 1869 and five times as much as in 1862. In 1870 we sent abroad about \$10.46 worth of goods per capita; in 1885, \$12.26; in 1890, \$13.69, while this year we take a jump up to \$19.42. The average amount per capita of imports has diminished slightly. Our total exports for this calendar year will probably reach \$1,470,000,000 and our imports \$825,000,000, leaving a comfortable balance of \$645,000,000. It was only in 1873 that our exports began regularly to exceed our imports. The great leap in the last year or two is largely due to exports of our manufactured metal in the form of bridges, engines, rails, and electric machinery. It looks probable that we will soon build trolleys all over the world. London is just beginning to "experiment" with trolleys to see if they will work.

D. O'F.

QUESTION ANSWERED.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for Indigestion or Biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart Failure. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nerves and organic action of the system, and that is all the took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied that there is nothing serious the matter with you. Get Green's Prize Almanac. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

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Phone 8 to Kaseman for the best coal.

Pianos Tuned. Pianos Rented.

WE WANT TO TALK with you with an effort to secure your patronage. WE WANT TO SHOW you the largest and most complete line of high grade and medium priced pianos ever brought to El Paso. We want you to see and hear the

FISHER which has no superior in touch, tone and durability. We want you to see and hear "merit singing in sweetest tones" in the Singer Piano, a medium grade instrument at a medium price.

WE WANT TO TALK with you when ever you are ready.

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El Paso, Texas

THE New City Directory

Now In Preparation.

Will contain many features not hitherto included in directories of El Paso, and will be complete in every respect. The new Directory will be published by a home company and the printing and binding done by local printing houses.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST RIGS IN CITY.
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Beautiful Booklets, Holiday Papeteries, Statuettes and Bric-a-brac, Manicure Sets, Purses and Pocketbooks, Fancy Picture Frames,

Handsome Illustrated Books, Cut Glass and Fine China, Teplitz Ware, Toilet Cases, Fine Pictures, Holiday Perfumes, Etc., Etc.

I am going out of the toy business entirely, so I am closing out my dolls and toys at any price below cost.

It is a Pleasure to show Goods.

M. H. WEBB, the Druggist

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All Work Guaranteed. Plates, - - \$8 00 Filling from 50 cents up